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Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program (TEPP)

Model Radioactive Material or Multiple Hazardous Materials Decontamination Procedure



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ASSUMPTIONS

This Transportation Emergency Preparedness Program (TEPP) Model Procedure is for performing decontamination of emergency service responders exiting the “Hot Zone” at either a transportation incident involving only radioactive materials or a transportation incident involving multiple hazardous materials including radioactive materials.

- This procedure is not all-inclusive but was developed to meet the minimum guidance for decontaminating responders at a radioactive hazardous material incident.
- This procedure is designed for use by trained and qualified emergency responders. Additional procedural requirements may be implemented according to state, tribal, or local requirements.
- This procedure assumes that all responders and equipment leaving the hot zone are potentially contaminated. A personnel and equipment decontamination system/method must be implemented to control the spread of radioactive material contamination.
- All emergency response personnel have been trained and practice the use of an Incident Management System such as the Incident Command System.
- A radiation authority from local, state, federal or tribal agencies will respond and assist in the disposition of an incident involving radioactive materials.
- Procedural options are modeled for a fire service response. However, the procedural steps can be modified to accommodate decontamination of law enforcement, emergency medical or public works responders. Selection of the appropriate procedural option and applying the procedural steps based on level of protective clothing the responder is wearing will assist in decontaminating the responders.
- This procedure assumes that waste minimization practices are an important consideration during incident management.

1.0 PURPOSE

The purpose of this procedure is to provide guidance for performing decontamination of individuals who have entered a “Hot Zone” during hazardous material incidents involving radioactive materials.

2.0 SCOPE

This procedure applies to emergency responders who have responsibility for performing emergency response activities that require entry into a hot zone that is potentially contaminated with radioactive or other hazardous material.



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3.0 RESPONSIBILITIES

- 3.1 Decontamination Worker—carry out the appropriate decontamination process to remove hazardous materials with which the entry team has come in contact.
- 3.2 Responder—follow appropriate decontamination steps and comply with requests made by decon personnel.
- 3.3 Incident Commander—ensure that no personnel or equipment are allowed to leave the “Hot Zone” without proper decontamination.

4.0 RECORDS

- 4.1 Decontamination Method Decision Tree and Option Flow Charts (Attachments One through Four)
- 4.2 Point of Contact Telephone List (Attachment Five)
- 4.3 Dosimetry Information Log (Attachment Six)
- 4.4 Personnel Contamination Location Report (Attachment Seven)

5.0 FREQUENCY

As needed.

6.0 REFERENCES

- 6.1 Hazardous Materials - Managing the Incident, Second Edition; Noll, Hildebrand & Yvorra; 1984.
- 6.2 Haz-Mat Response Team (Leak & Spill Guide); Hildebrand; 1984.
- 6.3 OSHA 29 CFR 1910.120 - Hazardous Waste Operations & Emergency Response, interim final rule.
- 6.4 EPA Standard Operating Safety Guides, Publication 9285.1 01, June 1992

7.0 EQUIPMENT

- 7.1 The following equipment may be necessary based on the type and method of decontamination the response agency determines necessary.
 - 7.1.1 Banner tape to indicate incident boundary and control zones.
 - 7.1.2 Mops and brushes.
 - 7.1.3 Large trash cans.
 - 7.1.4 Water supply.
 - 7.1.5 Different size plastic bags.
 - 7.1.6 Tarp (plastic type).
 - 7.1.7 Masking tape.





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- 7.1.8 Detergent soap (mild soap for personnel).
- 7.1.9 Towels.
- 7.1.10 Safety cones.
- 7.1.11 Buckets.
- 7.1.12 Containment system (pools etc.) for decontamination water run-off.
- 7.1.13 Radiation/contamination detection instrument.

8.0 LOCATION

As required by the incident. However, positioning of the decontamination system should be upwind and upslope from the incident/accident scene.

9.0 SAFETY

- 9.1 Keep respiratory protection in place until primary decontamination is complete or advised otherwise by the radiation authority.
- 9.2 Contain all run-off created by decontamination procedures.
- 9.3 Package all contaminated materials (tools, coveralls, etc.) removed from "Hot Zone" for disposal or decontamination at a later date.
- 9.4 Report all injuries or unusual incidents to the Safety Officer or Incident Commander.
- 9.5 Verify that Medical Personnel are on the scene for emergencies requiring medical assistance.

10.0 TERMS/DEFINITIONS

- 10.1 Decontamination: the process of removing hazardous/radioactive material from unwanted locations.
- 10.2 Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA): a unit that supplies air to emergency response personnel to avoid breathing hazardous materials into the lungs.

11.0 PROCEDURAL OPTIONS FOR CONDUCTING DECONTAMINATION OF POTENTIALLY RADIOLOGICALLY CONTAMINATED EMERGENCY RESPONDERS



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Option 1

DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURE FOR MULTIPLE HAZARDOUS MATERIAL CONTAMINANTS INCLUDING RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS (WET DECONTAMINATION METHOD, RESPONDERS SHOULD CONSULT WITH THE INCIDENT COMMANDER TO DETERMINE THE APPROPRIATE WASH SOLUTION)

- 1 Establish the Decontamination System (Plan and Set Up) considering contaminants present. If the contaminant is determined to be radioactive material and additional hazardous materials, the procedural steps listed below are the recommended decontamination process. Necessary barricades or identifying features of the decontamination system should be obvious to responders. Barricade tape or traffic cones could be used for identifying the decontamination system. To contain water run off from the decontamination process, use available containment systems or create a containment system. If a containment system is not available responders should use available, fire hose and salvage covers (tarps) to construct a containment system. If no materials are available for the construction of a containment system then responders should select a low-lying area (drainage ditch) to contain decontamination water run off.



Note: Different types and levels of personal protective clothing are worn by response organization. When conducting decontamination, you must adjust the decontamination process to satisfy the type and level of personal protective clothing being worn by responders. Some examples of personal protective clothing worn by law enforcement, emergency medical service and fire service responders are shown here.

- 2 Instruct responders to place equipment or tools in the designated drop area. This drop area should be made of some type of containment system. Examples of an equipment/tool drop area include a plastic cover placed on the ground that tools/equipment can be placed on or a lined can that equipment/tools can be placed in.



Note: Equipment and tools placed in the drop area will be decontaminated and surveyed/monitored to be free of contaminants by the local, state or tribal radiation authority.



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- 3 Have responder approach the hot zone line (identified by a step off pad). Typical absorbent pads are acceptable to use as step off pads. Responder should step on pad and wipe feet. Responder should step into the warm zone.

Note: When using the wet wash decontamination method, implement waste minimization practices and contain wash and rinse water run off. Decontamination workers should replace damaged step off pads as necessary. Replacement pads should be placed on top of existing pads.



- 4 Decontamination workers will instruct the responder to step into first wash area. Decontamination workers will scrub and rinse responder's outer protective clothing using appropriate wash solution.



- 5 Decontamination workers will instruct the responder to step into the second wash area. Decontamination workers will again scrub and rinse responder's outer protective clothing.



- 6 With the assistance of the decontamination workers, the responder will remove the SCBA harness/backplate; do not turn off the SCBA air supply.

Note: Decontamination workers should ensure that the responder does not disconnect the regulator air supply or remove the SCBA face piece. Positive pressure within the face piece should be maintained.



- 7 With decontamination workers assisting, have the responder remove fire fighting gloves. The decontamination worker will place the fire fighting gloves in the designated collection device (plastic bag or lined can or ground covered area).

Note: If the fire fighting coat is equipped with wristlets, the decontamination worker will assist the responder in releasing the wristlets.



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- 8 The decontamination worker will assist the responder with replacing the fire fighting gloves with latex gloves.



- 9 With decontamination workers assisting, the responder will remove the fire fighting helmet and hood. The decontamination worker will place the helmet and hood in the designated collection device.



Note: If the responder helmet is not equipped with a chinstrap that can be separated from the helmet, the helmet should be slid down the SCBA face piece supply hose and held by the decontamination worker. The fire fighting hood should be handled in the same manner. A second option to sliding the helmet and hood down the air supply line is to cut the helmet strap and hood to facilitate removal.

- 10 With decontamination workers assisting, have the responder remove fire fighting coat. The decontamination worker will place the fire fighting coat in the designated collection device (plastic bag or lined can or ground covered area).



- 11 With decontamination workers assisting, have responder step to next position in the decontamination process and remove fire fighting pants and boots. The decontamination worker will place the fire fighting pants and boots in the designated collection device (plastic bag or lined can or ground covered area).



Note: If available, some type of temporary footwear should be provided (shoe covers, sandals, etc.).



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- 12 The responder will remove the SCBA face piece and hand it to the decontamination worker. The decontamination worker will turn off the responder's SCBA. The decontamination worker will place the SCBA in the designated collection device (plastic bag or lined can or ground covered area).

Note: The decontamination worker may also be required to handle the fire fighting helmet and hood.



- 13 Responder should step to next position in the decontamination process and remove latex gloves. Place gloves in disposal and report to designated staging area for contamination survey/monitoring by local state or tribal radiation authority.



- 14 Decontamination workers will complete the decontamination process by conducting a self-decontamination using the aforementioned decontamination steps.

Note: Decontamination workers will assist each other in removing protective clothing and placing removed clothing into the designated collection area.

- 15 Decontamination workers should brief the Incident Commander on the number, type and location of items (protective clothing, equipment, tools, etc.) needing decontamination. The Incident Commander will coordinate final contamination survey of responders that entered the "Hot Zone" and decontamination of the items (protective clothing, equipment, tools, etc.) with the local, state, or tribal radiation authority.

Note: The radiation authority will determine appropriate background radiation levels and identify radiation levels that can be considered clean for personnel and equipment.



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Option 2

DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURE FOR RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS ONLY (DRY DECONTAMINATION METHOD)

- 1 Establish the Decontamination System (Plan and Set Up) considering contaminants present. If the contaminant is determined to be only radioactive materials, the procedural steps listed below are the recommended decontamination process. Necessary barricades or identifying features of the decontamination system should be obvious to responders. Barricade tape or traffic cones could be used for identifying the decontamination system.



Note: Different types and levels of personal protective clothing are worn by response organizations. When conducting decontamination, you must adjust the decontamination process to satisfy the type and level of personal protective clothing being worn by responders. Some examples of personal protective clothing worn by law enforcement, emergency medical service and fire service responder are shown here.

- 2 Instruct responders to place equipment or tools in the designated drop area. This drop area should be made of some type of containment system. Examples of an equipment/tool drop area include a plastic cover placed on the ground that tools/equipment can be placed on or a lined can that equipment/tools can be placed in.



Note: Equipment and tools placed in the drop area will be decontaminated and surveyed/monitored to be free of contaminants by the local, state or tribal radiation authority.

- 3 Have responders approach the hot zone line (identified by a step off pad). Typical absorbent pads are acceptable to use as step off pads. Responder should step on pad and wipe feet. Responder should step into the warm zone.



Note: Decontamination workers should replace damaged step off pads as necessary. Replacement pads should be placed on top of existing pads.



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- 4 The responder should step into the warm zone. With the assistance of the decontamination workers, the responder will remove the SCBA harness/backplate; do not turn off the SCBA air supply.

Note: Decontamination workers should ensure that the responder does not disconnect the regulator air supply or remove the SCBA face piece. Positive pressure within the face piece should be maintained.



- 5 With decontamination workers assisting, have the responder remove fire fighting gloves. The decontamination worker will place the fire fighting gloves in the designated collection device (plastic bag or lined can or ground covered area).

Note: If the fire fighting coat is equipped with wristlets, the decontamination worker will assist the responder in releasing the wristlets.



- 6 The decontamination worker will assist the responder with replacing the fire fighting gloves with latex gloves.



- 7 With decontamination workers assisting, the responder will remove the fire fighting helmet and hood. The decontamination worker will place the helmet and hood in the designated collection device (plastic bag or lined can or ground covered area).

Note: If the responder helmet is not equipped with a chinstrap that can be separated from the helmet, the helmet should be slid down the SCBA face piece supply hose and held by the decontamination worker. The fire fighting hood should be handled in the same manner. A second option to sliding the helmet and hood down the air supply line is to cut the helmet strap and hood to facilitate removal.



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- 8 With decontamination workers assisting, have the responder remove fire fighting coat. The decontamination worker will place the fire fighting coat in the designated collection device (plastic bag or lined can or ground covered area).



- 9 With decontamination workers assisting, have the responder step to next position in the decontamination process and remove fire fighting pants and boots. The decontamination worker will place the fire fighting pants and boots in the designated collection device (plastic bag or lined can or ground covered area).



Note: If available, some type of temporary footwear should be provided (shoe covers, sandals, etc.).

- 10 The responder will remove the SCBA face piece and hand it to the decontamination worker. The decontamination worker will turn off the responder's SCBA. The decontamination worker will place SCBA in the designated collection device (plastic bag or lined can or ground covered area).



Note: The decontamination worker may also be required to handle the fire fighting helmet and hood.

- 11 The responder should step to next position in the decontamination process and remove latex gloves. Place gloves in disposal and report to designated staging area for contamination survey/monitoring by local state or tribal radiation authority.



- 12 The decontamination workers will complete the decontamination process by conducting a self-decontamination using the aforementioned decontamination steps.

Note: The decontamination workers will assist each other in removing protective clothing and placing removed clothing into the designated collection area.



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- 13 Decontamination workers should brief the Incident Commander on the number, type and location of items (protective clothing, equipment, tools, etc.) needing decontamination. The Incident Commander will coordinate final contamination survey of responders that entered the "Hot Zone" and decontamination of the items (protective clothing, equipment, tools, etc.) with the local, state, or tribal radiation authority.

Note: The radiation authority will determine appropriate background radiation levels and identify radiation levels that can be considered clean for personnel and equipment.

Option 3

DECONTAMINATION PROCEDURE FOR DETECTION OF POSSIBLE RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL CONTAMINATION

- 1 Establish the Decontamination System (Plan and Set Up) considering contaminants present. If the contaminate is determined to be only radioactive materials, the procedural steps listed below are the recommended decontamination process. Necessary barricades or identifying features of the decontamination system should be obvious to responders. Barricade tape or traffic cones could be used for identifying the decontamination system.

Note: Different types and levels of personal protective clothing are worn by response organizations. When conducting decontamination you must adjust the decontamination process to satisfy the type and level of personal protective clothing being worn by responders. Some examples of personal protective clothing worn by law enforcement, emergency medical service and fire service responder are shown here.



- 2 Instruct responders to place equipment or tools in the designated drop area. This drop area should be made of some type of containment system. Examples of an equipment/tool drop area include a plastic cover placed on the ground that tools/equipment can be placed on or a lined can that equipment/tools can be placed in.

Note: Equipment and tools placed in the drop area will be decontaminated and surveyed/monitored to be free of contaminants by the local, state or tribal radiation authority.



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- 3 Have responders approach the hot zone line (identified by a step off pad). Typical absorbent pads are acceptable to use as step off pads. Responder should step on pad and wipe feet.

Note: Decontamination workers should replace damaged step off pads as necessary. Replacement pads should be placed on top of existing pads.



- 4 Decontamination workers will instruct the responder to step into the warm zone. Decontamination workers will be prepared to conduct full body survey/monitor for radioactive material contamination using appropriate radiation/contamination detection equipment.

- 5 If the responder plans on returning to the hot zone or is in need of an air supply change, the decontamination workers will assist in conducting a hot bottle change.

Note: The decontamination workers will assist the responder in changing the air supply. The hot bottle change process varies for the different types of Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus. Review your organization's procedures for details on the proper procedure for conducting a hot bottle change for the type of SCBA used within your organization.



- 6 Decontamination workers will conduct a full body survey/monitor of the responder. If the decontamination workers do not detect radiation/contamination levels above permissible local, state or tribal guidelines, continue with step 16 of this procedure. If detectable levels of radiation/contamination are detected, continue with step 7 of this procedure.

Note: The survey/monitoring process, using a typical radiation/contamination detection instrument surveying/monitoring the responder's whole body, should take approximately three (3) minutes per responder.



- 7 As decontamination workers survey/monitor responders for radiation/contamination the decontamination workers will note the locations of contamination using Attachment Seven. Upon completion of the whole body survey/monitoring, the decontamination worker will assist the responder in removing the contaminated clothing.

Note: Decontamination of protective clothing should be conducted by or in the presence of the local, state or tribal radiation authority.



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- 8 With the assistance of the decontamination workers, the responder will remove the SCBA harness/backplate; do not turn off the SCBA air supply.

Note: Decontamination workers should ensure that the responder does not disconnect the regulator air supply or remove the SCBA face piece. Positive pressure within the face piece should be maintained.



- 9 With decontamination workers assisting, have the responder remove fire fighting gloves. The decontamination worker will place the fire fighting gloves in the designated collection device (plastic bag or lined can or ground covered area).

Note: If the fire fighting coat is equipped with wristlets, the decontamination worker will assist the responder in releasing the wristlets.



- 10 The decontamination worker will assist the responder with replacing the fire fighting gloves with latex gloves.



- 11 With decontamination workers assisting, the responder will remove the fire fighting helmet and hood. The decontamination worker will place the helmet and hood in the designated collection device (plastic bag or lined can or ground covered area).

Note: If the responder helmet is not equipped with a chinstrap that can be separated from the helmet, the helmet should be slid down the SCBA face piece supply hose and held by the decontamination worker. The fire fighting hood should be handled in the same manner. A second option to sliding the helmet and hood down the air supply line is to cut the helmet strap and hood to facilitate removal.



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- 12 With decontamination workers assisting, have the responder remove fire fighting coat. The decontamination worker will place the fire fighting coat in the designated collection device (plastic bag or lined can or ground covered area).



- 13 With decontamination workers assisting, have the responder step to next position in the decontamination process and remove fire fighting pants and boots. The decontamination worker will place the fire fighting pants and boots in the designated collection device (plastic bag or lined can or ground covered area).



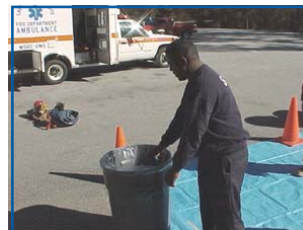
Note: If available, some type of temporary footwear should be provided (shoe covers, sandals, etc.).

- 14 The responder will remove the SCBA face piece and hand it to the decontamination worker. The decontamination worker will turn off the responder's SCBA. The decontamination worker will place SCBA in the designated collection device (plastic bag or lined can or ground covered area).



Note: The decontamination worker may also be required to handle the fire fighting helmet and hood.

- 15 The responder should step to next position in the decontamination process and remove latex gloves. Place gloves in disposal and report to designated staging area for contamination survey/monitoring by local state or tribal radiation authority.



- 16 If the responder was not contaminated the next step in the decontamination process is to remove remaining protective clothing and report to designated staging area for contamination survey/monitoring by local state or tribal radiation authority.



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- 17 The decontamination workers will complete the decontamination process by conducting a self-decontamination using the aforementioned decontamination steps.

Note: The decontamination workers will assist each other in removing protective clothing and placing removed clothing into the designated collection area.

- 18 Decontamination workers should brief the Incident Commander on the number, type and location of items (protective clothing, equipment, tools, etc.) needing decontamination. The Incident Commander will coordinate final contamination survey of responders that entered the "Hot Zone" and decontamination of the items (protective clothing, equipment, tools, etc.) with the local, state, or tribal radiation authority.

Note: The radiation authority will determine appropriate background radiation levels and identify radiation levels that can be considered clean for personnel and equipment.



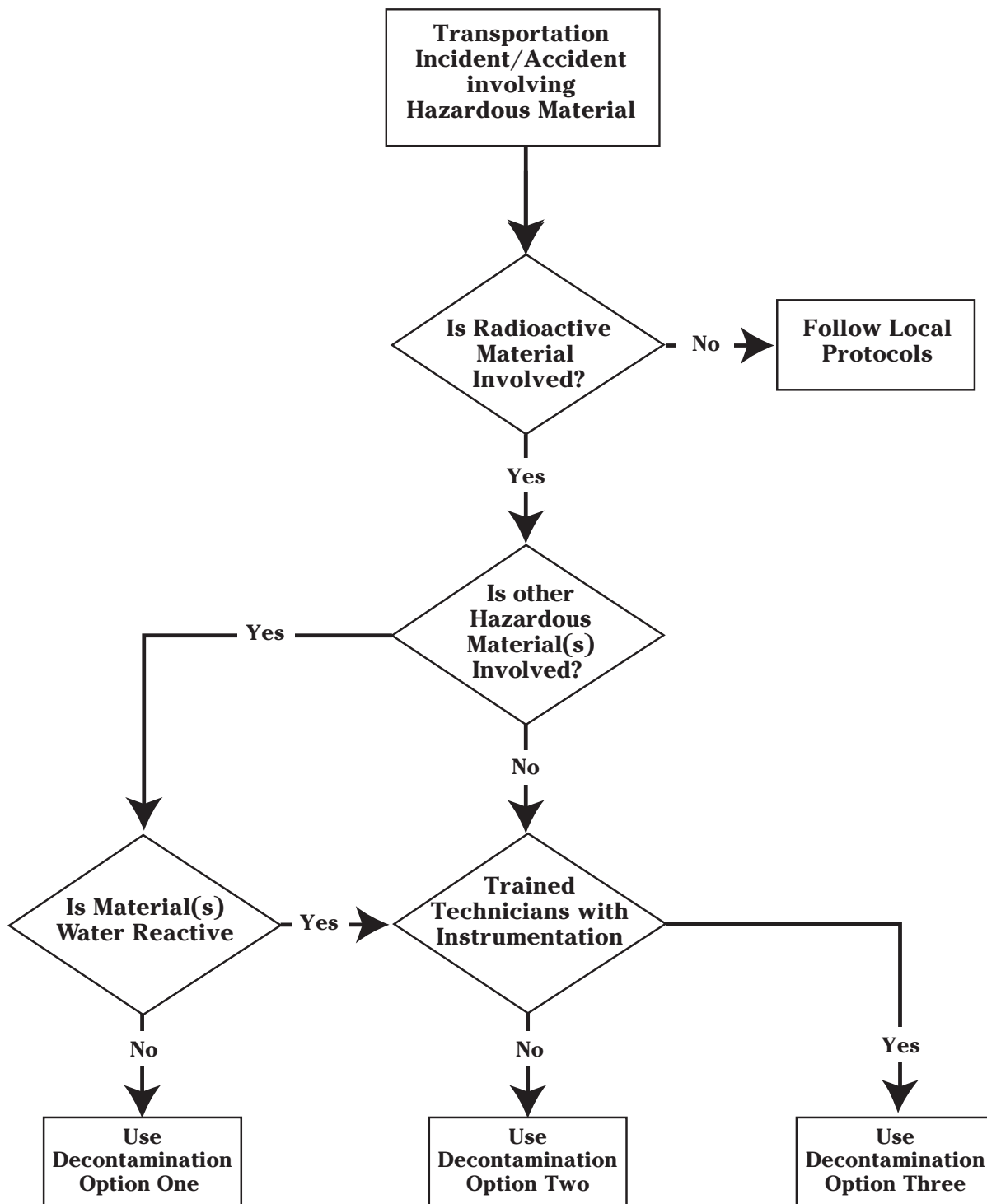
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Attachment One—Decontamination Decision Tree

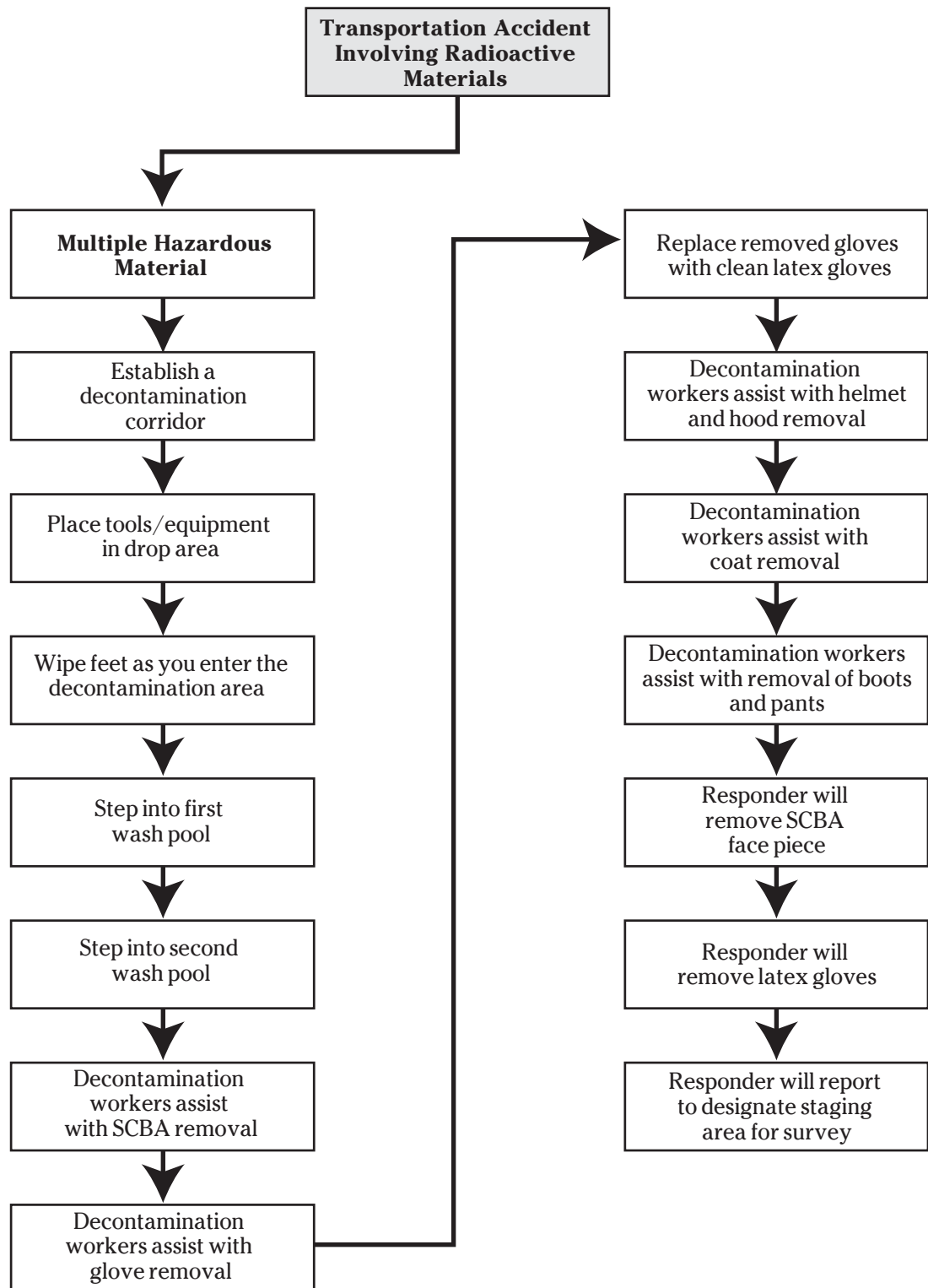


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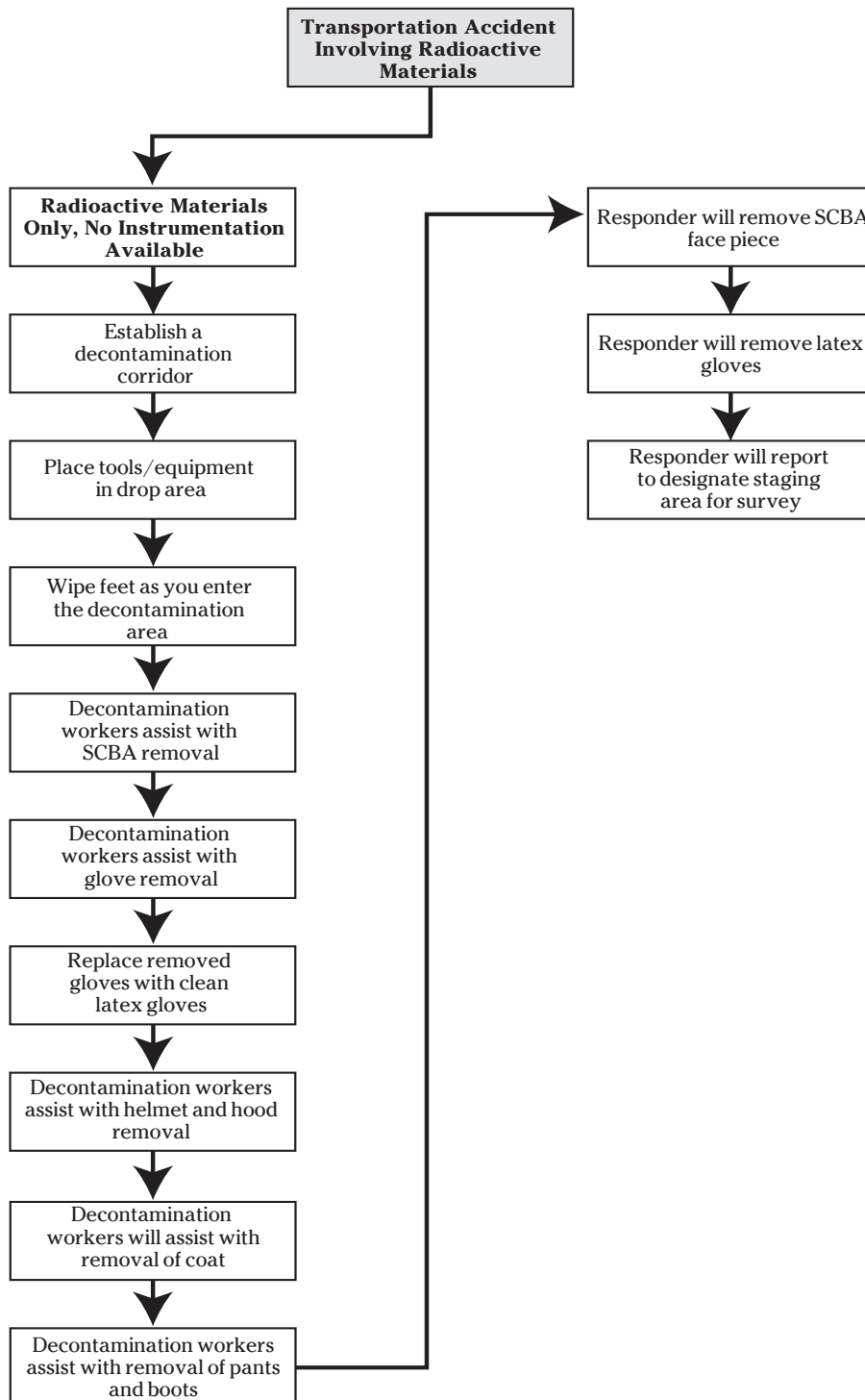
Attachment Two—Decontamination Method Option Flow Chart



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Attachment Three—Decontamination Method Option Flow Chart

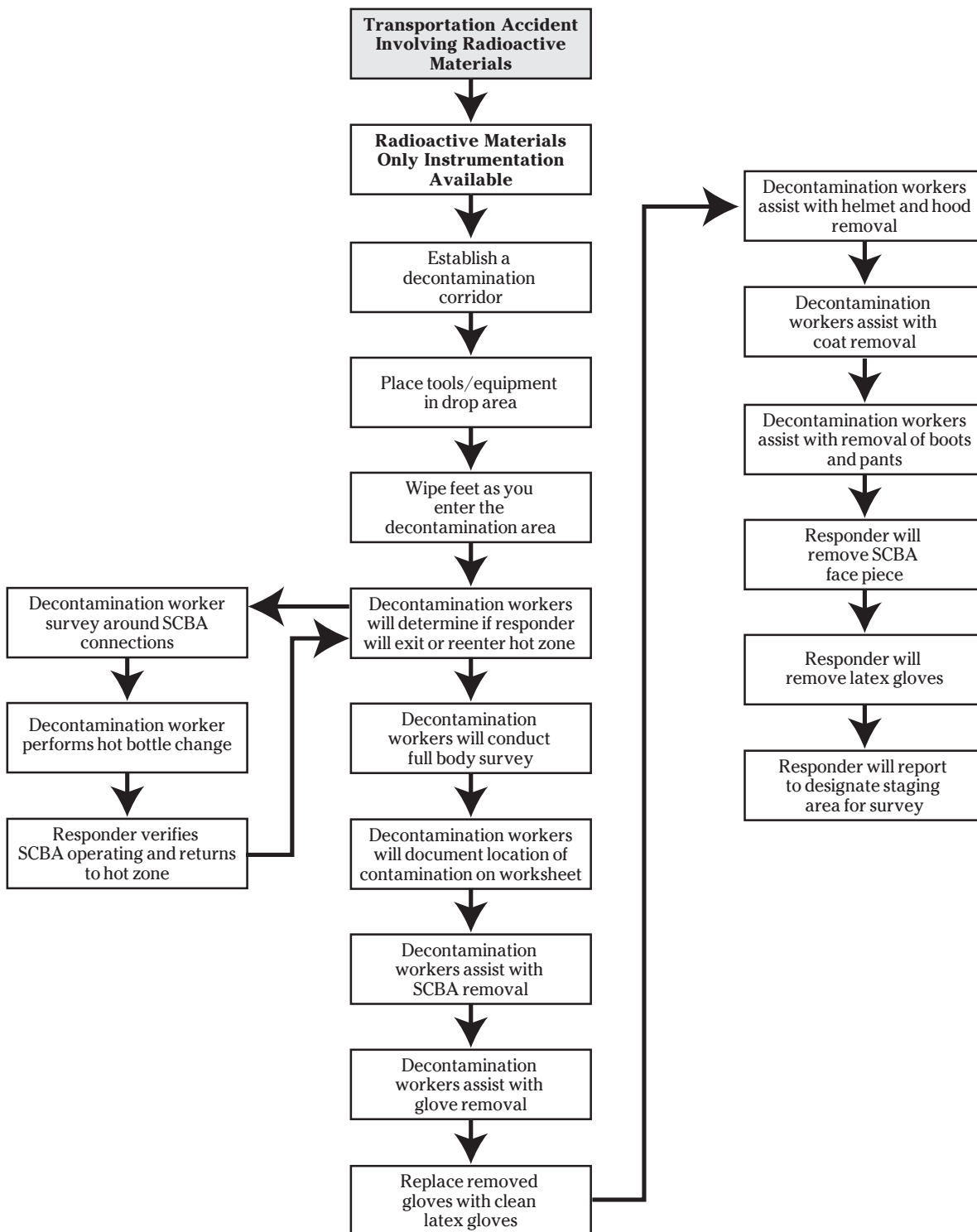


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Attachment Four—Decontamination Method Option Flow Chart



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Attachment Five—24 Hour Assistance Telephone Numbers

24 Hour Assistance Telephone Numbers

| Agency | 24 Hour Telephone Number |
|--|--|
| Department of Energy Emergency Operations Center | 202-586-8100 |
| Nuclear Regulatory Commission | 301-816-5100 |
| Federal Emergency Management Agency | 202-586-8100 |
| National Response Center | 800-424-8802 In District of Columbia 202-267-2675 |
| Military Shipments | 1-703-697-0218 (Collect Call) |
| CHEMTEL | 800-255-3924 |
| CHEMTREC | 800-424-9300 In District of Columbia 202-483-7616 |
| Environmental Protection Agency | 800-424-8802 |

State Point of Contact Telephone

| State | State Department of Health Department | Department of Energy Regional Office | Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regional Office | Environmental Protection Regional Office |
|-------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Alabama | 334-206-5391 | 803-725-3333 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Alaska | 907-269-8000 | 509-373-3800 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Arizona | 602-255-4845 | 505-845-4667 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Arkansas | 501-661-2301 | 865-576-1005 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| California | 916-445-0931 | 510-637-1794 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Colorado | 303-692-3038 | 208-526-1515 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Connecticut | 860-509-8000 | 631-344-2200 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Delaware | 302-739-4700 | 631-344-2200 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Florida | 850-245-4266 | 803-725-3333 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Georgia | 404-362-2675 | 803-725-3333 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Hawaii | 808-586-4700 | 510-637-1794 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Idaho | 208-334-2235 | 208-526-1515 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Illinois | 217-782-4977 | 630-252-4800 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Indiana | 317-233-1325 | 630-252-4800 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Iowa | 515-281-3478 | 630-252-4800 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Kansas | 785-296-1560 | 505-845-4667 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Kentucky | 502-564-3700 | 865-576-1005 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Louisiana | 504-765-0100 | 865-576-1005 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Maine | 207-287-5676 | 631-344-2200 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Maryland | 410-631-3300 | 631-344-2200 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |



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| State | State Department of Health Department | Department of Energy Regional Office | Nuclear Regulatory Commission Regional Office | Environmental Protection Regional Office |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|---|--|
| Massachusetts | 617-727-6214 | 631-344-2200 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Michigan | 517-214-1989 | 630-252-4800 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Minnesota | 612-215-0945 | 630-252-4800 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-880 |
| Mississippi | 601-987-6893 | 865-576-1005 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Missouri | 573-751-6160 | 865-576-1005 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Montana | 406-444-5266 | 865-576-1005 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Nebraska | 402-471-2541 | 630-252-4800 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Nevada | 775-687-5394 | 510-637-1794 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| New Hampshire | 603-271-4625 | 631-344-2200 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| New Jersey | 609-984-5636 | 631-344-2200 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| New Mexico | 505-827-1862 | 505-845-4667 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| New York | 518-402-7550 | 631-344-2200 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| North Carolina | 919-571-4141 | 803-725-3333 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| North Dakota | 701-328-5188 | 630-252-4800 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Ohio | 614-644-2727 | 630-252-4800 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Oklahoma | 405-702-5157 | 505-845-4667 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Oregon | 503-731-4014 | 509-373-3800 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Pennsylvania | 717-651-2001 | 631-344-2200 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Rhode Island | 401-222-2438 | 631-344-2200 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| South Carolina | 803-737-3356 | 803-725-3333 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| South Dakota | 605-773-3356 | 630-252-4800 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Tennessee | 615-532-0360 | 865-576-1005 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Texas | 512-834-6679 | 505-845-4667 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Utah | 801-536-4250 | 208-526-1515 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Vermont | 802-865-7730 | 631-344-2200 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Virginia | 804-786-5932 | 865-576-1005 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Washington | 360-236-3210 | 509-373-3800 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| West Virginia | 304-558-3526 | 865-576-1005 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Wisconsin | 608-267-4792 | 630-252-4800 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Wyoming | 307-777-7656 | 208-526-1515 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| District of Columbia | 202-727-1000 | 631-344-2200 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Puerto Rico | NA | 865-576-1005 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |
| Virgin Islands | NA | 865-576-1005 | 301-816-5100 | 800-424-8802 |



Model Radioactive Material or Multiple Hazardous Materials Decontamination Procedure



Attachment Six—Personnel Dosimetry and Personal Property Report

Responder Name _____ Date _____ Male _____ Female _____

Agency or Department _____

List county, state or federal agencies supporting the response: _____

| Information | | 0-20R Direct Reading Dosimeter | | | | 0-200R Direct Reading Dosimeter | | | |
|---------------|------|--------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|---------------------------------|--------|-------|-------|
| Assigned Task | Date | Serial No. | Before | After | Total | Serial No. | Before | After | Total |
| Entry 1 | | | R | R | R | | R | R | R |
| Entry 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Entry 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Entry 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Entry 5 | | | | | | | | | |

Thermo Luminescent Dosimeter (TLD)

| Assigned Task | Serial No. | Date Issued | Issued By | Date Returned | Returned To |
|---------------|------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|
| | | | | | |

Laboratory Readings of TLD

| Name of Laboratory | Results of Readings | Date of Reading | Results forwarded to Responder | |
|--------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------|----|
| | M/Rem | | Yes | No |

Comments or remarks: _____

Name of person completing this form _____ Date _____

Agency being represented _____ Title _____



DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY



Model Radioactive Material or Multiple Hazardous Materials Decontamination Procedure

Attachment Seven—Personnel Contamination Location Report

Responder Name _____

Date _____ Male _____ Female _____

Agency _____

Contamination Detected _____ Yes _____ No

If yes, note the location and record the reading of detected contamination on the outline provided below:

Outer protective clothing _____

Personal clothing _____

Skin Contamination _____

If known, identify the radioactive material(s) involved _____

Type of instrument(s) used Brand _____

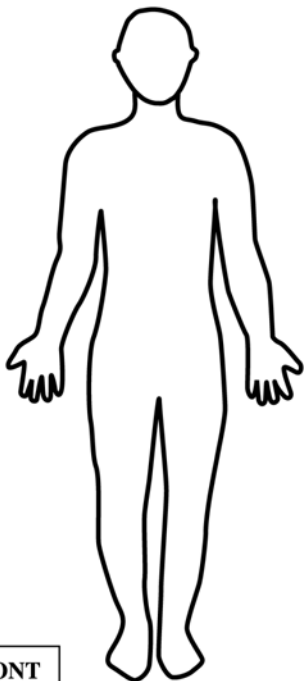
Type Probe(s) _____

Serial number of instrument(s) used _____

Calibration due date(s) _____

Survey conducted by (names) _____

Agency(ies) conducting survey _____



FRONT



BACK

Note readings as:

- 1- _____
- 2- _____
- 3- _____
- 4- _____
- 5- _____
- 6- _____
- 7- _____
- 8- _____
- 9- _____

